

BY TELEGRAPH.

Dispatches to the Southern Press Association.

NASHVILLE.

The Heat—Secretary Fletcher Heavy on Repudiation.

Nashville, August 21.—Weather hot and dry. Mercury at 2 p.m. stood at 100°.

Secretary Fletcher published a letter to-day in response to the bondholders, who wanted to know whether they should hold their bonds. He tells them that their new bonds in law and equity are as good as the old, and recommends them to keep them. He says they cannot be repudiated, because they are collectible by law in the Federal courts, either by direct suit against the State, or by a bill in equity to enforce the State lien against the railroads for the benefit of bondholders.

In conclusion he says: "Repudiation is impossible for many reasons. First, because the people of Tennessee are too proud and too honest. Because there is not the shadow of justification for it, and because our bonds are collectible in the courts. It is impossible in the face of the condemnation of the world. No Legislature can dare adopt a measure which would brand every Tennesseean with disgrace wherever he may go on the face of the earth, and which would make our children's children blush to own their nationality."

CUBA.

Skinhead Between the Rebels and Government.

Havana, August 21.—Advices from Matanzas state that the Captain-General had reviewed the troops in that city. They expressed willingness to go into active service.

The rebels, too strong in the jurisdiction of the Colon, have been committing depredations. They burnt several estates.

Col. Benegas, who left Puerto Rico with a regiment numbered 300, securing passage to the Colon, encountered the rebels twice. Several fights ensued, but the result is unknown. Reports say he reached Los Tumbos.

LATER—Capt. DuBois has arrived here from Matanzas.

A. S. Simmons, who has been confined six months in Puerto Rico, was released at the intervention of Consul General Plumb, and left for New York on the steamer Missouri.

FILIBUSTERS.

Movements of Cuban Patriots—Disposition of their Property.

New York, August 21.—Judge Benedict yesterday granted a stay of proceedings in regard to the disposition of the ammunition wagon, etc., belonging to the Cuban Junta, and which Marshal Dailan was directed to take to satisfy judgments recovered by the owner of the tug boats Charles E. Coole and Mabry.

The Tribune says it is expected, on good grounds, that a Cuban expedition will leave within a few days, either from this port or Tampa. Preparations have been quietly going on for the last three weeks. Many Cubans in this city believe that two or three expeditions will be sent to Florida. They were made as mere bluffs, to divert the attention of the public from the direction in which the work was going on in the last two weeks taken extraordinary precautions against any violation of the neutrality law.

SPORT.

Tom Allen to Fight Gallagher for a Stake of \$1000.

St. Louis, August 21.—Tom Allen has accepted the proposition of Gallagher to fight him on Saturday, at the stakes of the late match and fight the battle over again. He names the place within fifty miles of Cincinnati, and the time seven to ten days hence. A meeting is to be held this afternoon to sign articles if Gallagher agrees to the above.

A dispatch from St. Joseph mentions the reception of a letter there from California saying that 500 Chinese will shortly arrive in St. Joseph, from whence they will be distributed to various points. An agency is to be established at St. Joseph, and another at Springfield, Mo.

It is stated that Tom Allen has received a letter from Joe Wormald expressing a desire to make a match with O'Leary, the Irish Giant, for \$5000 a side.

NEW YORK.

Belmont Asked to Resign—Tax on Brokerage.

New York, August 21.—The William H. Tweed Democratic Association have resolved to invite Mr. Belmont to resign the Chairmanship of the National Democratic Executive Committee.

The amount of arrears of penalty, independent of taxes, accrued by a large number of brokers living in Brooklyn, who failed to make proper returns to the revenue officers, and against whom suit had been filed, exceeds four hundred thousand dollars.

Judge Jones delivered an opinion yesterday sustaining the Federal Government in the case of one hundred and thirty brokers residing in Brooklyn as regards the payment of tax on capital.

LABOR CONVENTION.

Election of Officers—R. Trevelick, President.

Philadelphia, August 21.—The heat is intense; thermometer 102° in the shade.

The National Labor Convention re-assembled at 9 a.m. A motion that the next Congress be held at Louisville on the 17th day of August, 1870, was tabled.

A resolution was adopted for a contribution of five dollars each by the members of the labor organization to defray expenses.

An election of officers was then held, and R. Trevelick was chosen President; A. T. C. Ives, first Vice President, and M. C. Fisher second Vice President.

ANOTHER FIGHT.

Patsy Reardon and Jim Coyne to Fight for Five Hundred Dollars.

St. Louis, August 21.—Two more deaths by sun-stroke occurred to-day. Articles of agreement were signed to-day by Jim Coyne and Patsy Reardon for a fight at 142 pounds for \$500, to take place on the 23rd of November in Kentucky, within fifty miles of Cincinnati. If either party weighs more than stipulated weight he forfeits the money up. No arrangement has been made for another fight between Allen and Gallagher.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARRISLE, Pa., August 21.—Adam This was on Tuesday to be hanged for the murder of Henry Starn. Paul Schappe has been denied a new trial, and sentenced to be hanged.

He made a statement denying his guilt. Wm. Gould, the courtier, an old man, dropped dead as the sentence of Schappe was pronounced.

A dispatch from J. D. Cameron, President Northern Central Railroad of Pennsylvania, says that through coupons of free travel for invited officers from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and from St. Louis, Chicago, and other places, West, is now complete. One hundred officers of the Army of the Potomac have accepted invitations.

CINCINNATI, August 21.—The first convention under the new prohibitory law of Massachusetts was made yesterday. The jury was out five hours. The defendant was fined \$150 and costs.

LOUISVILLE, August 21.—Two deaths from sun-stroke occurred in this city yesterday, both workmen. One died at 10 a.m., and the other at 1 p.m. The German associations, of which there are a great number, have decided to hold a grand festival on the 10th of September, which is the first centennial anniversary.

LOUISVILLE, August 21.—The game of base ball to-day between the Eagles and the Westerns was a grand affair. New Orleans, was close, and resulted in a victory for the latter. The score was 22 to 25.

FOREIGN NEWS.

MADRID, August 21.—Notwithstanding the stories of invasion and insurrection, it is believed the Carlist movement is quelled.

LONDON, August 21.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived, bringing date of the 15th of July. Super was at Ascension. He had plenty of provisions but was short of arms and ammunition and other warlike stores.

The allied army had captured Villa Rica, and were preparing to storm Ascension.

PARIS, August 21.—The *La France* of to-day says Cuba is lost to Spain, and the weather is fair and favorable for the crops.

The Standard to-day has an editorial on Canadian treaties. The writer says that the Canadian treaties with Great Britain by the presence of a flag in colonial territories, which are in the hands of those who are the inhabitants of the dominion if they were consulted. If there is any dissatisfaction with existing treaties, they should be revised, and we can safely make them intelligible to those of the frontier. All that can be done under the present Government is to repeal the treaties, and the withdrawal of the troops implies a desire to shuffle out of responsibilities cast on Great Britain by the presence of a flag in colonial territories, which are in the hands of those who are the inhabitants of the dominion if they were consulted.

Messrs. Harward and Thatcher, who were arrested at New York and taken to England for trial, on the charge of conspiracy, were brought up for preliminary examination. Mr. Thatcher was discharged and Mr. Harward remanded for trial.

PARIS, August 21.—It is now tolerably certain that Gen. Edward LeClouf will be appointed Minister of War.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK, August 21.—Cotton quiet; sales 11,000 bales. Flour 10 to 12. Wheat 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. Corn 50 to 60. Rye 50 to 60. Sugar 12 to 14. Coffee 10 to 12. Rice 10 to 12. Hides 10 to 12. Wool 10 to 12. Tallow 10 to 12. Lard 10 to 12. Butter 10 to 12. Eggs 10 to 12. Live stock 10 to 12.

The dry goods trade is much less active than yesterday. Prices recede. There is a little weakness in the market for wool, and Western buyers refuse to purchase at current rates, unless on a guarantee. The woolen goods market is amply supplied, and prices on the whole are higher.

Money—Money is easy at 5 1/2 per cent on call, and 4 per cent on deposits. The bank statement is favorable, and shows a decrease in specie which is due to transfers to San Francisco, while a heavy lot in deposits is made up of the decrease in specie and legal tenders, and \$2,700,000 of national bank notes shipped West.

The local bank notes shipped West, the balance of the week, is \$2,700,000. Legal tenders, \$2,700,000. National bank notes, \$2,700,000. Total, \$2,700,000. The balance of the week, is \$2,700,000.

NEW ORLEANS, August 21.—Cotton dull; sales 12 bales; receipts 23 bales. Flour, superfine 50 to 55. XX 50 to 55. XXX 50 to 55. Corn, supply light; mixed 9 to 10. White 10 to 11. Old 6 to 8. Bran 10 to 12. Hay 10 to 12. Beef 10 to 12. Bacon 10 to 12. Lard 10 to 12. Butter 10 to 12. Eggs 10 to 12. Live stock 10 to 12.

CINCINNATI, August 21.—Family flour 10 to 12. Corn 50 to 60. Rye 50 to 60. Sugar 12 to 14. Coffee 10 to 12. Rice 10 to 12. Hides 10 to 12. Wool 10 to 12. Tallow 10 to 12. Lard 10 to 12. Butter 10 to 12. Eggs 10 to 12. Live stock 10 to 12.

ST. LOUIS, August 21.—Superfine flour 10 to 12. Corn 50 to 60. Rye 50 to 60. Sugar 12 to 14. Coffee 10 to 12. Rice 10 to 12. Hides 10 to 12. Wool 10 to 12. Tallow 10 to 12. Lard 10 to 12. Butter 10 to 12. Eggs 10 to 12. Live stock 10 to 12.

CHICAGO, August 21.—Flour, spring extra 50 to 55. Wheat 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. Corn 50 to 60. Rye 50 to 60. Sugar 12 to 14. Coffee 10 to 12. Rice 10 to 12. Hides 10 to 12. Wool 10 to 12. Tallow 10 to 12. Lard 10 to 12. Butter 10 to 12. Eggs 10 to 12. Live stock 10 to 12.

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FOREIGN.

LONDON, August 21.—Consols closed at 89 1/2 for money; on account 89 1/2.

American securities quiet and steady. U. S. 5-20 bonds of '82, 84 1/2; of '85, 85, 84 1/2; of '87, 82 1/2, 10-40s, 70 1/2. In Frankfurt 102 closed at 88 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, August 21.—Cotton a shade easier; middling uplands 13 1/2; Orleans 14 1/2; sales 12,000 bales, of which 4000 were for speculation on export.

California white wheat 11 1/2 to 11 3/4; red Western No. 2, 9s 10 to 10 1/2. Western flour 4s 3d. Corn 5s 2d. Oats 3s 6d. Beans 4s 6d.

The *Supposed Issue*. Being a property holder, an old resident, a native to the manner born, and a participant in the great glories of the past, I am unwilling that newspapers, or people having "axes to grind," or otherwise, shall hazard the future by making or endeavoring to make a "supposed issue" of the matter.

Editorial Appeal: Being a property holder, an old resident, a native to the manner born, and a participant in the great glories of the past, I am unwilling that newspapers, or people having "axes to grind," or otherwise, shall hazard the future by making or endeavoring to make a "supposed issue" of the matter.

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DREAM-LAND.

I once was the guest of a palace of love.

Where joy bloomed forth as the place of the day,
And sorrow hid itself in the night,
And I roamed in the shadow of weep and to pray.

But on the hill of the temple of grief,
I turned from the echoing temple to stray,
And seek in the garden of dream-land relief,
And bid the shadows of sorrow away.

For dream-land is more like the future I once
Knew,
When love, hope, and faith in my spirit were young,
And cheer, and gladness, and every dream around,
And the soft, tangled web-work of sin was gone.

For there, as I lingered, "neath skies fair and warm,
My brow once again with its love-circle crowned,
I saw the world as it was, and every dream around,
Love, truth, and eternal perfection around.

Three women are still, as of old, chaste and pure,
They marry for life, and for love's sake,
In the shadow of the will of the world, and the love of the stars are laid.

The wives there are help-meets, keepers at home,
Training the sons for the Church and the world,
In duty sublime they Heaven await.

The husbands in dream-land are heroes and knights,
Shedding the family net from the world,
Whose power put forth wife and children to fight.

The measure of light built in dream-land is true,
The churches are, and they are houses of prayer,
Where, entranced in the old-time devotion,
And musing pious thoughts, without care,
Thou in unaltered truth the accents heard.

Thou in the church the white-robed priest,
With his hand in love to the host crucified,
And thanksgiving to the Father's feast,
To his faithful soul as of old-time feast.

With consecrated heart, as with consecrated hand,
The blessing of peace to the people given,
After sermons that tend not to weaken the band,
Which bind them to Him whose love is true and true.

O dream-land! sweet dream-land! for yet so true,
Sweet dreams like the sharp shining sunlight,
From the mist that flows over dream-land's shore.

Yet still in the ashes and dust where I weep,
In all that remains of my palace of love,
Sweet dreams like the sharp shining sunlight,
From the mist that flows over dream-land's shore.

And I think, from the depth of my sorrow-tainted heart,
The voice of God that his faithful hand
Has framed the world, by sorrow's hand,
The beautiful realm of repose, the dream-land.

ST. MARK'S SCHOOL, MEMPHIS.

The Workhouse Question.

Below we give the suggestions of a correspondent in relation to the utilization of the labor of persons committed to prison by the municipal authorities for petty offenses.

That something of the kind is needed is very certain, but whether or not the system recommended by "H." could be the best that is possible, we do not know. It is a question of the day, and we are not so sure. The establishment of a School of Industry, House of Correction, Workhouse, or such other institution, by the city, when the profits of the labor of the inmates are used to defray the cost of the institution, would not, we opine, be attended with the expenditure of more money than the importance of the labor of the inmates, and the management, a fair interest on the investment would be returned from the state.

However, we would like to hear from those whose experience in the premises have given them the opportunity of forming an opinion on the best manner of dealing with what is fast becoming a perplexing dilemma. Our correspondent says:

Editorial Appeal: It seems to be universally acknowledged that one of the great wants of our city is a good workhouse in which to confine the vagrants and other classes of our population committed to jail for terms under a year.

It is as well understood that in the present financial condition of our city it would be imprudent to say the least, to attempt the construction of buildings so costly as a first class workhouse. This being the case, how can the difficulty be met? I think by the plan suggested by a dilemma and Mississippi penitentiaries. They are let out by contract, and the lessees have the privilege of working the labor of the inmates on the roads, in the mines, etc. I think it certain in the case of the city that regulations to regulate the work of the vagrants, and other classes of our population committed to jail for terms under a year.

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Celestial Phenomena.

Another celestial phenomenon is approaching, which is even of more rare occurrence than an eclipse of the sun. It is the transit of Venus across the sun's disc. It is periodic, but the periods are unequal, in one case being over seventy years, and in the other only eight years. We do not remember the exact length of it. The first of these transits will occur in a century, if, as the astronomers believe, wherever the sun is. And it is an eclipse, too, for the planet does not exactly pass in front of the sun, but being very far away from us, it intercepts less of the sun's light, just as the hand held three feet off will hardly hide the wall of a house, while close to the eyes it will shut out half the visible world. Astronomers regard the transit as nearly as important an event as a total eclipse. The new moon approaching is expected to settle definitely several questions, among them that of the distance of the sun from the earth. This general question of Americans is usually favored by the heavens, for it has seen a total eclipse of the sun and will soon see a total eclipse of Venus, and in the latter case, as the second occurs only a few years after the first. The next two generations will see it without the sight of a transit or total eclipse.

The true solution of this difficulty lies in one of two or three propositions. The first is that the sun is a public highway, over which the State has control as supreme as the city has over its streets. The second is that the sun is a public good, as distinguished from private property, and that the State should do something to correct the original fault. There is a never-ending struggle between the two, and an original blunder in legislation is a perpetuity. But the State can either assert actual ownership, or it can assert a right of eminent domain. Let it do one thing or the other; and the sooner the State title is extinguished, the better.

The shoreowner, having an unquestioned right to his water front, and the power to make a valid title, and to naturally sell to others or improve on his own account. In either case he creates taxable property, develops the value of the water front, and becomes an active instead of a passive being in the community. If a shoreowner, however, has a doubtful title, but takes it, just as it crosses a man's farm, leaving the damages to be made good by the owner, he has capital, he builds a wharf and warehouse and calls shipping to the shore. If he has none, he sells to the owner, and the owner is a business man.

It would be an easy matter to state how much money the State has lost by the sale of riparian rights. It would be very difficult to say how much it has gained by the sale of the same rights to private individuals. The question of State proprietorship is of minor importance. A State can never be a business man. The shoreowner, however, is a business man. His argument, it will be seen, is not based at all upon what we conceive him ought to be, but upon what he is, and is in honor bound to be, because the State has no power to interfere with the rights of the shoreowner. The shoreowner, however, is a business man. His argument, it will be seen, is not based at all upon what we conceive him ought to be, but upon what he is, and is in honor bound to be, because the State has no power to interfere with the rights of the shoreowner.